

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

MADE A SPECTACLE.

John Morgan, the Atrocious Jackson County Murderer,

PAYS PENALTY OF HIS CRIMES

Amid a Morbid Crowd of Ten Thousand People.

CRIMINAL'S COOL BEARING

On the way to the scaffold and at the Supreme Moment when he was to know This World no More--In a Speech He Cites His Fate as a Warning to all Young Men Who are Inclined to Go Astray--A Review of the Triple Murder for Which He was Hanged.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RIPLEY, W. Va., Dec. 16.--John Morgan, the murderer of Mrs. Green, James Green and Matilda Post, was hanged here to-day in the presence of 10,000 people.

At 11:26 he left the jail, riding in a surrey, and with him were Revs. Rymer and White and Sheriff Shinn. Morgan was handcuffed. He was dressed in a new black suit of clothes, tie, new hat and shoes. He was remarkably cool and got into the carriage without assistance.

Forming this party came a wagon load of reporters and another wagon occupied by the jury. Following came hundreds of men and women on horse back and all sorts of vehicles. As the procession moved its way out of town and around the hills the occupants of the surrey exclaiming Morgan sang "Come Let Us Join Our Friends Above." As this weird cavalcade moved slowly along Morgan calmly surveyed the crowd, turning once or twice clear around in his seat.

The scaffold which was built on an Indian mound with hills sloping away on three sides of it forming a natural amphitheatre, was on J. M. Morgan's farm, nearly half a mile from town. When reached, Morgan got out of the surrey and mounted the scaffold unassisted and stood upon the trap surveying the crowd. Scripture reading by Rev. White and prayer by Rev. Rymer concluded the brief ceremony.

Morgan wanted to say something and he was given the opportunity. A great silence fell upon the vast crowd.

Morgan said "Good people, all farewell. I bid you all good bye." He waived his manacled hands in the air and concluded: "I leave this as a warning to all young men to do as I have done. God forbid you should go astray as I have done."

As the straps were adjusted a man in the audience cried out: "John, I say good bye to you for Sister Ida," meaning Morgan's sister. The condemned man in reply nodded his head.

As the black cap was put on his head he said to Sheriff Shinn, "Tell me when you are going to spring the trap." The sheriff said, "All right, John." As the noose was fastened tight, the sheriff gave the rope a jerk, turned quickly, and pulled the rope a jerk, and Morgan's body shot through the trap at 12:03. The left foot quivered, but that was the only movement perceptible in the dead body, as it dangled at the end of the rope.

At 12:24 he was pronounced dead by Doctors Harrison and Casto, and a jury of twelve, and at 12:36 his body was taken down and placed in a cheap casket. It was hauled back to the jail and will be interred to-morrow on the farm of his father-in-law, Hiram Hall, nine miles from here.

The crowd was orderly and no disturbance of any sort occurred. On the scaffold at the time of execution were, besides Sheriff Shinn and the two ministers, deputies Douglas Shinn and John Wease, who adjusted the straps, and Prosecutor Seaman, Circuit Clerk Archer and Mrs. Anna McVey, the stenographer, who wrote all the evidence and confessions, and probably the first woman in this state to stand upon the scaffold with a condemned man and see him hanged.

THE ATROCIOUS CRIME

For Which Morgan Paid the Penalty, Murdered in Cold Blood the People who Had Befriended Him in His Youth.

The crime for which Morgan (or Rains, for that is his right name) suffered the penalty was peculiarly atrocious. In his early youth he had been neglected by his parents, who were very indifferent people, he was cared for by the Green family, living at Grass Lick, eleven miles from Ripley, Jackson county, made one of their own, until he married and left the roof that sheltered him in his worse than orphanage. In payment for this kindness he killed the mother, daughter and son, and only failed in his murderous designs on another daughter because he thought he had inflicted a fatal wound.

The victims of the murderer were Mrs. Chloe Green, James Green, her son, aged seventeen, and Miss Matilda Post, a daughter by her first husband. The story of the crime as told by Miss Alice Post, the only survivor and witness of the tragedy, is as follows:

John Morgan came to the house Tuesday evening, November 2, and asked Matilda Post to cut his hair, a custom in vogue in country places. She said she could not see after night to do it properly. Morgan asked if she would do it if he would stay until morning, and she assented. At that Morgan remained. The household retired early to bed, and were up about 4 o'clock the next morning.

Morgan and Jimmy Green arose at 4 o'clock, and while the female members of the household began to prepare breakfast Green went out to feed the stock. Morgan went alone. Pretty soon Morgan returned, and when asked where the boy was said he had gone down to look after his traps. Morgan went out and whistled on the porch and came in saying he heard Jimmy Green whistling down through the corn field. Alice Post went out and listened, but heard nothing.

The women remarked about the boy's absence, yet attached no great value to it, nor to Morgan's persistence in staying about the kitchen while they were preparing for breakfast.

Alice and Matilda Post went to the dairy to get milk to make bread. Mrs. Green had gone into the bedroom. The girl returned from the dairy and Alice Post began to mix her bread. Morgan slipped in the door and whistled, and then turned and with a hatchet taken from a wooden box behind him assaulted Matilda Post. He struck her twice on the head and she ran out of the house, imploring mercy. Then the men turned his attention to Alice Post, striking her

with the same weapon. She fell, Matilda on the porch was screaming for help. That scream was Morgan's undoing, for he left Alice Post, not yet dead, to go to silence Matilda. While he was battering to shapeless pulp the head of the poor girl who all her life had befriended him Alice Post escaped from the house, and concealed herself behind some boards and then in the hen house until she could recover sufficiently to fly to Farmer Chaney and ask protection and help.

While she was gone Morgan completed his work by killing Mrs. Green. The speedy trial and conviction of Morgan, his escape and recapture are too fresh in the minds of the public to be recounted here. He made several different confessions, but his first one acknowledging the crime, is believed to have been the correct one. He tried the insanity dodge, and his counsel a few days ago made an appeal to Governor Atkinson for a respite, but the governor refused to interfere in the execution of the sentence. It is said that the object of the crime was robbery.

BOASBERG'S BREAK

Relieves Him from Duty on the Luetger Jury--One of the "Conscientious" Citizens that Usually Sit in Judgment.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.--A new element in the Luetger case, involving the old fight between union and non-union labor was injected in the course of today's proceedings in the Luetger trial and may cause the work of securing a jury to be begun anew.

At the opening of the court counsel for the defense challenged for cause Henry Boasberg, the last man selected to hear the evidence, alleging that he was intensely hostile to the defendant.

Boasberg boasts of the fact that he is not a member of any union. He is a pressman in the employ of a job printing establishment which is in trouble with the unions and some time ago was set upon by men alleged to be union workers. They threw red pepper in his eyes and for a time it was feared that he would lose his sight. Boasberg was selected as the twelfth juror in the Luetger case at a time when state and defense each had but one peremptory challenge remaining. He was accepted by the defense with a certain degree of reluctance.

An affidavit from Albert J. Mallory, a union pressman, formerly engaged by the firm which employs Boasberg, was presented, in which the affidavit declares that on no less than a dozen cases Boasberg expressed himself as being in favor of a rope for Luetger.

Judge Gary decided to institute an investigation. It is feared that the discharge of Boasberg as a juror will turn all things connected with the case topsy turvy and that a new beginning will have to be made.

The charges against Juror Boasberg made a sensation in the court room. Besides the testimony of Mallory several other fellow workmen of Boasberg's were heard, and at the conclusion of their testimony a recess was taken. Luetger was furious as he left the court room, and said that if he had never committed murder before he would do it then, could he but lay hands on Boasberg.

When the afternoon session was called Judge Gary, calling Boasberg before him, gave him the alternative of resigning from the jury or of being discharged. The juror refused to resign and was immediately discharged. The defense waived their claim to the right to discharge the other members of the jury, thus removing the danger of another long tie up. A panel of one hundred veniremen was ordered by the court and the attorneys for the state and the defense will to-morrow attempt to secure another juror.

There Were Others, Beverly.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.--Beverly Ward, Jr., aged twenty-two years, well known in New York society, poisoned himself at the Baltusrol Golf Club last night, because of unrequited love. His father said:

"My boy killed himself because his heart was broken by a woman. He has been in love with her for over two years and she cruelly threw him over for another man." The day young Ward read of her engagement he disappeared from his father's home.

Another Lynching.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 16.--Another negro has been lynched in Lawrence county, about twenty-five miles from Brookhaven, in connection with the murder of the Smith family in that neighborhood, on Wednesday of last week. This makes the second lynching of negroes alleged to have been guilty of the crime.

What, Indict the Grand Jury?

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.--In each of sixteen charges made by the Pure Food Commission against local oleomargarine dealers to-day, the grand jury ignored the bills. Agent Terry says the cases are not ended yet. He will go into court and ask that the same grand jury be instructed to bring in true bills in accordance with the evidence produced.

Steel Wire Trust.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.--The Mail and Express says: "The return of J. Pierpont Morgan from London has not brought the steel wire and wire rod consolidation into immediate effect as some of the concerns interested thought would be done. Mr. Morgan evidently wants to know something about the status of the companies to be taken over into the proposed American Steel and Wire Company with its \$70,000,000 capital. The situation at the present time is that the leading wire manufacturers except the John A. Roebling Sons Company, of Lorain, Ohio, have given an option on their properties until April 1, at the appraised valuations. It seems that the manufacturers themselves are agreed that these valuations are conservative, but Mr. Morgan and his banking associates who are to underwrite the consolidation scheme are conducting an independent appraisal and have also begun an examination of the books of three years past."

"Doubt is expressed whether this great amount of work can be done before the date on which the options expire."

Federation of Labor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.--At the session of the American Federation of Labor to-day, the most important matter was the report of the committee on convict labor. It was the sense of this committee that the employment of convict labor should be primarily for support and aid at the furthest for the making of goods which should be used in state institutions. A resolution was adopted that the Federation draw the only line in admitting members to its ranks, was adopted after a heated debate.

SOME WAR CLAIMS

From West Virginia That Have Been Pending

IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE

For Some Time Past Have Again Been Revived, and Reported on Favorably to the Present Congress--Both Come From Martinsburg, from Church Societies, and Have Passed the Senate Before, But Failed of Endorsement in the House--They Appear to be Rational and Just.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.--The committee on war claims in the house of representatives, through Mr. Cooper, reported favorably upon senate bill 636, for the relief of the German Evangelical church at Martinsburg, West Virginia. The bill was introduced at the first session of the present Congress by Senator Faulkner, and was passed by the senate. This claim has been before Congress several times, and while always reported favorably and twice before passed by the senate, has never been approved by both houses.

The German Evangelical church, in whose interest the bill is drawn, was composed of Germans and persons of German descent, mostly laboring people, many of whom served in the Union army during the late war. The house in 1879, when the bill was introduced, was valued by the church at \$2,500. February 17, 1883, in the evening the building was destroyed by fire. It had not been used for religious purposes for eighteen months prior, for various reasons incident to the prevailing war. The minister of the congregation had meanwhile become a chaplain in the army. The evening in question the church was opened and occupied by a detachment of United States troops under command of Capt. G. W. Hicks, of the Ninth West Virginia Infantry. During the occupancy the roof caught fire from a defective connection of the pipe or from some other similar cause, the particulars not being definitely known, and the building was destroyed. The bill provides for the payment of \$2,500 to the trustees as compensation for the loss of the edifice.

The same committee of the house has reported favorably upon senate bill 560, also passed by the senate at the first session of the present Congress, for the relief of the trustees of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of Martinsburg, appropriating \$2,880 for rent of the church building for three years. The original claim included two items, aggregating \$1,000 for repairs to the edifice and the expense of enclosing the cemetery, but both these items were disallowed.

The history of the case is, that the church property was taken possession of March 4, 1862, by the federal army, and the building was used as a stable, the upper part as a hospital. The evidence was to the effect that the building was so used until the close of the war. The bill submitted was for compensation at the rate of \$80 per month, and is understood to have had the endorsement of Commodore Charles Bowman, U. S. N., who had personal knowledge of the facts. The principal witnesses are well-known citizens of Martinsburg. The conclusions reached by the senate committee are concurred in by the house committee.

SECRETARY GAGE'S BILL

He Explains His Financial Scheme to the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.--Secretary Gage appeared to-day before the committee on banking and currency of the house of representatives to present a bill embodying his views for a revision of the currency, to explain and urge its provisions, and to meet any objections raised by the committee. The secretary was accompanied by Judge O'Connell, solicitor of the treasury. Copies of the secretary's bill were handed to members of the committee and were scanned with great interest. After being introduced to the various gentlemen of the committee, Mr. Gage began his statement, speaking in an easy, conversational manner.

He said in opening: "The objects I have in mind in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number: First, to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard; remove, so far as possible, doubts and fears on that point; second, to strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad."

"Second, to strengthen the treasury in relation to its demand liabilities, in which are included greenbacks, treasury notes and the incidental obligation to maintain on a parity, through interchangeability with gold so far as may be necessary, the present large volume of silver certificates and silver dollars."

"Third, to do this in such a way as not to contract the volume of circulation in the hands of the people."

"Fourth, to take an initial step toward a system of bank notes issued without the conditional deposit of public bonds as security therefor. If we proper as a people the revenue of the government ought to be somewhat in advance of the expenditures and the public debt of the United States gradually reduced and finally extinguished. Looking at the question widely from my best point of knowledge and experience, I feel that if these could be secured the condition of the government in its relation to the currency would be much safer and stronger than now; that through the operation of national bank note currency the commercial and industrial interests of the United States would be greatly advanced."

PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS.

Attorney General McKenna Named for Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.--The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Justice--Joseph McKenna, of California, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Treasury--Charles C. Dawes, of Illinois, to be controller of the currency.

Interior--John W. Nesbit, of Pennsylvania, to be pension agent at Pittsburgh.

The President also sent in a large number of appointments which were made during the recess of the senate, and which have heretofore been announced.

Yes, in the Same Connection.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.--The secretary of the navy to-day formally ordered the acceptance of the gunboat Wheeling being used in the connection with the connection it has to be stated that the secretary has ordered a court martial

for the trial of Lieut. Frederick H. La-favre, recently attached to the Wheeling, at Mare Island, California, on charges of drunkenness on duty and scandalous conduct.

Regulating Divorces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.--Representative Ray, of New York, has introduced a bill regulating absolute divorces and declaring marriages void in certain cases in the District of Columbia and the territories. The object is to make the divorce laws enacted by Congress conform to the law of New York as the highest grade of the state codes and to install the proposed uniform marriage and divorce law to be obtained by constitutional amendment. But one cause for absolute divorce is allowed--adultery--the innocent party may re-marry; legal separation without permission of re-marriage may be granted for drunkenness, cruelty or desertion and marriage may be declared void in cases where a former partner is living; lunacy in marriage, matrimonial incapacity or lack of legal consent. The law is intended to cover cases in Oklahoma.

President's Recess Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.--The list of recess appointments sent by the President to the senate, within the past two days, embraced the West Virginians who are now in service, at home and abroad, including: Minister Hart, and Consuls Snyder, Mayer and Hicks.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.--The senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be controller of the currency; John W. Nesbit, of Pennsylvania, to be pension agent at Pittsburgh, Pa.

An Educational Test.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.--The house committee on immigration to-day decided to make a favorable report on the educational test bill. This requires all immigrants on reaching here to be able to read or write the English or some other language.

INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER

Is the Verdict of the Jury in the Eastham Case--The Eloquent Speeches of Attorneys Howard and Davis.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARSONS, W. Va., Dec. 16.--The jury in the Eastham case returned into court at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after an absence of five hours, and delivered a verdict, finding the defendant guilty of involuntary manslaughter, a misdemeanor.

The verdict was a source of great surprise to most of the people, who heard the evidence, and of supreme satisfaction to the prisoner and his colleagues. Whatever the result, Hon. John A. Howard and Hon. John J. Davis can congratulate themselves, as they are being congratulated, in the arguments they made in covering the case. Mr. Howard made a speech of two and a half hours in length, which was lucid, logical, able, argumentative, and which was also strikingly effective. So clear, comprehensive and convincing was his reasoning and review of the evidence that even those not in sympathy with his side of the case admitted its strength, and congratulated him upon his ability.

The address of Hon. John J. Davis, was a full and fitting close to a memorable argument. The tall form of the old man eloquent towered above the jury like an avenging spirit, while his silver locks and his silver voice charmed all who heard him. He closed with a beautiful peroration that was worthy of the effort and the occasion.

Upon the reading of the verdict, court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which time if no motion is made by the defense and sustained, acting aside the verdict, Judge Holt will pass sentence upon the prisoner.

The maximum penalty that can be imposed by the court upon Col. Eastham is one year in jail and a fine not exceeding \$500.

HON. E. B. KNIGHT DEAD.

Death of the Well Known Attorney at Charleston on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 16.--Hon. E. B. Knight, one of the most prominent attorneys in Charleston, and well known throughout the state, died at his residence here at an early hour this morning, of a stomach trouble, after an illness of only a few days.

Mr. Knight has not been in robust health for some time. Though of a vigorous and rugged constitution, he had felt the premonitions of disease and had retired from the active practice of his profession about five years ago. It has been his habit ever since that time to spend the summer months at his cottage near a lake in the mountains of New Hampshire. Upon his return from there in last September it was noticed by his friends that he was not so strong and healthy as he had seemed, although he was apparently perfectly well and felt so.

Mr. Knight was born in Hancock, N. H., in 1834, and was a self-made man, earning the money that took him through Dartmouth College. After practicing law for some time in New England, he came to Charleston, in 1865, where he has since resided. He was always a Democrat and stumped the states of New Hampshire and Pennsylvania in national campaigns before coming here. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1872, but declined all other political honors.

Confessed Their Crime.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 16.--Frank Jones and D. Elbert Newman pleaded guilty to-night before Squire Blaker to an attempt to blow up the safe of the wholesale grocery house of John Blake & Company on November 7, and they were sent to jail to await criminal court proceedings.

Both Feet Crushed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STREUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 16.--Louis Hamilton, a Pan Handle yard conductor here, for thirty years, had both feet crushed at Wheeling Junction to-day in jumping off at the station platform. His feet slipped under the cars.

Cooler by Degrees.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.--From 15 degrees above zero last evening, the thermometer had fallen to five above this morning. The same sudden change was noted all over Kansas and the territories and still colder weather for this portion of the southwest is predicted for to-night and to-morrow.

THE CURTAIN CALL

Of a Celebrated English Actor that was Unexpected.

LEAVES THE WORLD'S STAGE

To Appear Before the Vast Audience of Eternity--William Terriss Cruelly Assassinated in London as He was Entering the Theatre--A Tragedy on the Sidewalk, While the People in the Auditorium Were Waiting for the Mimic Scene Before the Footlights--His Assassin a Supper who Had a Fancied Injury.

LONDON, Dec. 16.--William Terriss, the well known actor, was assassinated, being stabbed with a knife as he was entering the stage door of the Adelphi theatre to-night.

The assassin had the appearance of a foreigner and wore a long cloak.

Terriss fell shouting: "My God! He's stabbed me! Don't let him escape!"

The assassin withdrew his dagger and made a second lunge at his victim, but he was seized by the spectators.

Mr. Terriss was placed on the landing of the stairway just inside the theatre, where he lay groaning loudly. Once or twice he attempted to speak, but it was impossible. He quickly succumbed while surrounded by the theatre's staff. The murderer was taken to the Bow street police station, followed by an angry crowd. His name was given as Archer. It is said he had been a "super" at the Adelphi theatre several years ago, and for some days past he has haunted the theatre. The motive of the crime is not known. A large audience had already assembled for the evening performance and the manager came to the footlights and announced that as Mr. Terriss had met with an accident no performance would be given to-night.

It appears that the assassin last evening acted the keeper of the stage entrance as to the whereabouts of Mr. Terriss, and his behavior was then so obnoxious that Harry Nichols, one of the principal colleagues of Mr. Terriss, was obliged to remonstrate and to order him to leave the premises.

The scenes along the street at the hour when the theatre closed to-night was remarkable. By that time the special editions of the evening papers were out and the newsmen were shooting around the theatre exit that Mr. Terriss had been murdered. At first the people refused to place any credence in the report, but when they found it was true, horror and indignation were generally expressed.

When Archer arrived at the police station, he still held the weapon, apparently a big butcher knife, concealed beneath his cape. On being charged with murder he is reported to have replied:

"He's done me out of the benevolent fund this morning, and I am out of it for life."

The murderer was placed in a cell and is under a special watch for the night. The understudy of the deceased actor tells a curious story of how last night he dreamed that he saw Mr. Terriss lying on a landing surrounded by a crowd.

William Terriss has been playing in London in the English version of William Gillette's American drama, "Secret Service."

Terriss' assassin is supposed to be a former super. The murderer rushed at the actor as he was stepping across the pavement from his cab, and stabbed him just below the heart. As the actor fell his murderer was seized by people who were outside the theatre. The wounded man was carried into the theatre and doctors were called from the Charing Cross hospital, but Terriss expired in fifteen minutes.

Another member of the Adelphi company says the assassin was known, at the theatre as "Mad Archer," and that when ordered off the premises last night, he muttered "not yet." Others say that Archer nursed a grievance against Mr. Terriss even before he left his employment at the theatre. More than once he stood in the wings and indulged in sarcastic comments on Mr. Terriss' acting such as "fools often succeed in life where men of genius fail."

The assassin made no attempt to escape. When seized he offered to go quietly to the police station.

Miss Millward, when it was seen that Mr. Terriss was dying, completely broke down with grief.

William Terriss was born in London, October 18, 1851, and came of an excellent family. His father was a Kentish country gentleman, and his mother a sister of the celebrated historian of Greece, the late George Grote. Terriss was a non-de theatre, the real name of the deceased actor being William Lewin. He was one of the best known actors in London, and for a number of years was Henry Irving's leading man. While in this position and during his subsequent starring venture with Miss Millward he made several American tours.

Japan and Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.--Instructions in regard to the indemnity claimed by Japan from the Hawaiian government were mailed to Mr. Shimamura by the city of Peking, November 20. The Jiji Shimpo writes that the Hawaiian government wishes to expedite a settlement of its dispute with Japan and to avoid recourse to a third power. She is, however, apparently unwilling to retract her former proposal for arbitration, but should the Japanese government demand the rejection of arbitration and the payment of a suitable indemnity she will no doubt be prepared to acquiesce.

Fatal Railway Accident.

CLINTON, Mo., Dec. 16.--Train No. 2 on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, which left Clinton at 11:34 last night, ran into an extra train near here at 5 o'clock this morning. Three employees were killed and half a dozen injured, but none of the passengers were hurt.

The dead: Engineer J. D. Rausch, Fireman G. L. Brewer, Fireman C. E. Deater.

Badly injured: Engineer O. Foster. Slightly injured: Mail Clerk W. P. Babt, Mail Clerk H. Chadwaller, Express Messenger C. E. Attery.

The Old "Clocked Up" Story.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.--Harry Carr, six years of age, was turned to death, and his sister, Maggie, four years old, was fatally suffocated at their home in Ferry street, to-day. The children had been locked in a room on the third floor while their mother was out. They had been playing with matches.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The Court Cites a Publisher for Contempt for Expressing His Opinion.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 16.--An important case, involving the liberty of the press and the power of the court, has come to an issue here. On Wednesday Judge Keyser, of the district court, issued an injunction which forbade the World-Herald publishing or referring to a resolution of license board passed November 22, announcing the determination of the board to refuse in granting licenses by a former finding of the board that the World-Herald was the paper of the largest circulation in Douglas county. It also enjoined the agents of the paper from soliciting such advertisements. The World-Herald was not a party to the injunction proceedings, but Gilbert M. Hitchcock, publisher of the paper, was served with the order. He published an open letter in to-day's World-Herald from which the following extracts are taken:

"I consider this to be an attempt to abridge the liberty of the press. I believe it to be lawless. I believe it to be malicious. I shall resist it by all lawful means in my power, and notify you that the World-Herald is one institution of the country which will not be run by injunction. In order, therefore, to put this matter to the test, I hereby publish, as I have the right to do, the following resolution of the license board, taken from its record."

"I propose to have an advertising solicited for the World-Herald in the future as it has been in the past. If you can enjoin me from transacting my business, as you now attempt to do, then no business enterprise is safe from judicial tyranny."

As soon as the court opened this morning, the court issued an order citing Mr. Hitchcock to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The case is set for hearing Saturday morning and on behalf of the World-Herald Mr. Hitchcock will make it a test case to determine the power of a judge to resist the liberty of the press and the right of a court to issue its writ of injunction to interfere with the legitimate functions of a business enterprise.

"UNIFORMITY" FAILS.

Only Forty Per Cent. of Pittsburgh Operators Sign the Agreement.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 16.--Only 40 per cent of the operators of the Pittsburgh district signed the uniformity agreement, instead of the 95 per cent necessary to make the document binding, and it does not look as if the agreement will be enforced before the first of the year under existing conditions.

When it was seen how futile the effort appeared in securing uniformity by the method adopted, W. P. DeArmit made a motion, which was adopted, to appoint a committee to ascertain if the miners would co-operate with the operators in securing uniformity through the method of having coal mined at 10c a ton less at mines where uniformity prevailed. J. C. Dwyer, J. B. Zerbe and T. E. Young were appointed on the committee to see the miners' officials. Adjourned until December 30.

All through the meeting it was said by the operators that it was not the intention of the big operators to pull wages down to secure ten cents a ton differential in favor of the mine operators encouraging uniformity, but rather to increase the present mining rate ten cents a ton more, making it seventy-five cents a ton at mines where uniformity does not prevail.

Pattison Wants Another Whirl.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.--The Press will say to-morrow that ex-Governor Pattison is an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor next year. He has recently made this known to some of his friends in Philadelphia, and throughout the state and his opponents in the party are so well satisfied that he hopes to succeed, that an organized effort looking to the suppression of his ambition and the continuance of former national Democratic chairman Harrity in the political ascension to which he retired after Bryan's nomination in 1895, is already under way. It is said that the names most likely to be used in opposition to ex-Governor Pattison's candidacy are those of Judge Gordon, James M. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, and ex-Congressman Sibley, of Meadville.

Civil Service Reform League.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 16.--The sixteenth annual meeting of the National civil service reform league began a session of two days here to-day with Hon. Carl Schurz, president. The forenoon session was devoted to a joint meeting of the general and of the executive committees with closed doors. At the afternoon session Secretary George A. Man